


Energy, power and resistance		The electron gun
Learning objectives	<b>MUST (6)</b>	Describe uses for, and basic structure of, the electron gun
	<b>SHOULD (7)</b>	Explain how electron guns work
	<b>COULD (8/9)</b>	Calculate a value for the kinetic energy of an electron being emitted from an electron gun.

**STARTER:** How do old TV sets compare to new TV sets? (just think of the structure and image here - not smart functionality or channels available).

**EXTENSION:** What actually made the picture on older TV screens?



Energy, power and resistance

**Electron guns****MUST (6)**

Describe uses for, and basic structure of, an electron gun

Old TVs had a component named a **cathode ray tube**. This accelerated electrons towards a screen, which contained chemicals that would light up when hit by an electron.

A CRT is one type of **electron gun**, which produces a narrow beam of electrons with a precise kinetic energy.

Other uses for electron guns: CROs (cathode ray oscilloscopes), electron microscopes and particle accelerators.



CRT TV in slow motion, 2:16 start, remember photosensitive warning

TV vs magnet



Energy, power and resistance

**Electron gun****SHOULD (7)**

Explain how an electron gun works

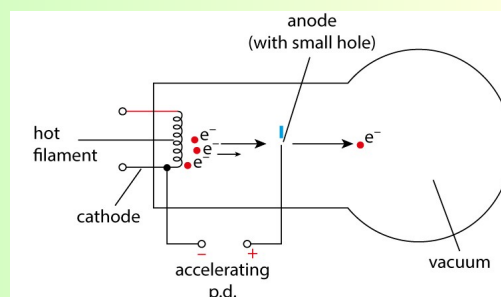
When an electron moves through a potential difference  $V$ , the work done on it (energy transferred) is  $eV$  (charge on the electron  $\times$  potential difference)

**1 eV ('electronvolt') is the amount of energy transferred to one electron moving across a 1 V potential difference.**

**Task**

Use the guided worksheet to work out step-by-step how an electron gun works. If you need hints, just ask.

Extension: the last two questions on the worksheet extend the ideas.



Energy, power and resistance

**Electron gun****SHOULD (7)**

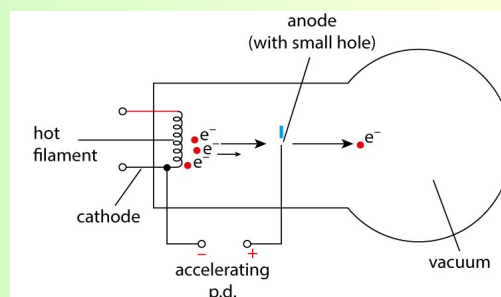
Explain how an electron gun works

**Mini-plenary: Yes or No?**

Do all the electrons released go through the hole of the anode?

Do the electrons get faster after they've passed the anode?

Thinking question: why was a little hydrogen (or helium) gas sometimes put in the bulb?



Energy, power and resistance

Electron guns

**COULD (8/9)**

Calculate a value for the kinetic energy of an electron being emitted from an electron gun.

Task: page 144 summary q's 2-4



Deriving an equation for the velocity of an electron:

Work done on the electron =  $eV$ Kinetic energy gained =  $0.5mv^2$  $eV = 0.5mv^2$ , and rearrange:

$$2 \quad eV = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \text{ therefore kinetic energy} = eV \quad [1]$$

$$\text{kinetic energy} = 1.60 \times 10^{-19} \times 12000 \quad [1]$$

$$\text{kinetic energy} = 1.9 \times 10^{-15} \text{ J (2 s.f.)} \quad [1]$$

$$3 \quad \text{kinetic energy} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \text{ therefore} \quad [1]$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 1.8 \times 10^{-15}}{9.11 \times 10^{-31}}} = 6.0 \times 10^7 \text{ m s}^{-1} \text{ (2 s.f.)} \quad [1]$$

$$4 \quad v = 0.09 \times 3.00 \times 10^8 = 2.7 \times 10^7 \text{ m s}^{-1} \quad [1]$$

$$eV = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \text{ therefore } V = \frac{\frac{1}{2}mv^2}{e} \quad [1]$$

$$V = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \times (2.7 \times 10^7)^2}{1.60 \times 10^{-19}} \quad [1]$$

$$V = 2100 \text{ V (2 s.f.)} \quad [1]$$

Energy, power and resistance		The electron gun
Learning objectives	<b>MUST (6)</b>	Describe uses for, and basic structure of, the electron gun
	<b>SHOULD (7)</b>	Explain how electron guns work
	<b>COULD (8/9)</b>	Calculate a value for the kinetic energy of an electron being emitted from an electron gun.
<p><b>PLENARY:</b> An electron is accelerated from rest across a potential difference of 100 V. What is its kinetic energy in:</p> <p>a) electronvolts Charge of <math>1 \text{ e} \times 100 \text{ V} = 100 \text{ eV}</math></p> <p>b) joules? <math>1.602 \times 10^{-17} \text{ J}</math></p> <p><b>EXTENSION:</b> An alpha particle is also accelerated from rest across a p.d. of 100 V. How will its:</p> <p>a) kinetic energy = 200 eV, as the alpha particle has 2 x charge</p> <p>b) velocity vary from the electron in the question above? 7344 times bigger (approx) so velocity much smaller - electron 60 times faster. Working below)</p>		
$E_{k(\alpha)} = 2E_{k(e)}$ $0.5 m_{\alpha} v_{\alpha}^2 = 2 \times 0.5 m_e v_e^2$ $m_{\alpha} = 7344 m_e$ $0.5 \times 7344 m_e v_{\alpha}^2 = 2 \times 0.5 m_e v_e^2$ $3672 v_{\alpha}^2 = v_e^2$ $\sqrt{3672} = \frac{v_e}{v_{\alpha}}$		

